

upon, and give them new leases, in every respect the same, except that they should be adapted to the new plan, and with such differences of rental—decrease or increase—as the new arrangement might render fair and equitable, the estate giving to the Town, without remuneration, the quantity of land sufficient to widen the streets and provide such new streets as might be required; So far as this property went, it rested only with the lessors whether the necessary improvement of the streets should take place; and if they did not take advantage of this offer they would have no one but themselves to blame.

Some conversation followed as to the necessity of a new arrangement of the Town; but as it could not be done by the authority of the Town, it was unanimously agreed that it would be useless to procure the plan spoken of by Mr. Hay.

The Mayor urged upon the Relief Committee the propriety of taking urgent steps to find out and relieve necessitous persons who had suffered by the fire.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the meeting was adjourned.

IMPUDENCE RUN MAD.

We could hardly credit our own senses when we saw it staped in the Freeman that in the new five cent postage stamps the Postmaster General had discarded the head of Queen Victoria and replaced it by his own. We thought it an atrociousness of impudence to which even Charles Connell, the Prince of Humbug, would not aspire. But when one of the stamps was placed before our eyes, and we saw the countenance of which we never had before a good full front view, we could no longer hesitate to believe.

The vocabulary of the English Language scarcely contains words sufficient to express the shame and the disgust with which all respectable men must view this piece of gross and abominable insolence—this outrage upon propriety and decency—this last and most glaring instance of miserable snobbishness. This man must either be the most ignorant pretender that ever disgraced a public office, or else must be steeped in an egotism which borders on lunacy. We need scarcely say that it is the universal custom to put upon these postage stamps, as upon the coin of the realm, the head or bust of the reigning sovereign. The postage stamps of the United States do not contain the heads even of the President of the Republic, but bear that of Benjamin Franklin, who, we believe, was their first Postmaster General. We feel satisfied that there is not a monarchy in the world in which these stamps are used that they do not present the likeness of the sovereign. But the present Postmaster General of New Brunswick has taken upon himself to break through this rule. Certainly it comes better from him than it would from any other person under heaven; for as the act is one wholly unparalleled, so it may be said of the man, that "no one but himself can be his parallel." There is one historical character, however, who made so distant an approach to Charles Connell in the desire to multiply his image. It is related of him that he had numerous small busts of himself placed in niches round his room; and that at every available place were hung up mirrors to reflect back to him his "sea green" countenance. His name, we think, was ROBERT PIERRE.

We feel assured that in this insult

to the Queen and outrage upon the good sense of the people of New Brunswick, the Government, as a body, had no hand. Messrs. Tilley, Fisher, Brown, Smith and Waters are too much of men and gentlemen to have given their consent to a piece of such ludicrous snobbishness. It is all Mr. Connell's work; and worthy as it is of a man whose public principles and conduct disqualify him for the meanest and most insignificant office in the state, we cannot for the life of us comprehend how even he, as small minded, egotistical and careless of the proprieties of public life, as he may be, could have perpetrated such a deed; could, supposing he was actuated by no higher motive, have exposed himself to the disgust and ridicule which such an act must excite wherever it becomes known. He has made himself a laughing stock for all British North America; he will become a bye word and a standing joke; and from every side he will have heaped upon him the well-deserved derision of all who know anything of the proprieties of public life. What he may suffer in this way is not a matter of much importance to the public; but it is a matter of importance that we all shall have to hear a share of the ridicule. On all sides it will be asked, What manner of people are they who elevate a man who does such things to one of the highest offices in the state? The reproach and the shame will be reflected back upon the people themselves. If they will persist in delighting to honor a man whose acts prove him to be so utterly devoid of common sense, of propriety, of correct and honorable feeling, they must bear the consequences.

To a certain extent we can be redeemed from the reproach of this matter. Let the Government instantly call in all these stamps which may have been issued, and have the whole stock of them destroyed, and replaced by those bearing the image of our beloved Queen, whose son we are so soon to see among us. Without any partizan motive whatever we ask the Government for the credit and honor of the country to do this; and we hope that such influence will be brought to bear upon them as will induce them to do what we firmly believe they must all, except Mr. Connell himself, see that decency and good taste demands. Let it be done promptly and thoroughly, that by the time the Prince of Wales comes among us no one may be able to place before him a New Brunswick postage stamp with the head of Charles Connell occupying upon it the place which belongs to his Royal mother.

If the present Government will not do this the people must wait the advent of another to remove the reproach. Meanwhile we can all show what our opinion of the matter is by refusing to soil our fingers and disgrace our letters by the use of these five cent stamps. The recommendation of a correspondent of the New Brunswicker to use the ten cent stamps, cut in two, from corner to corner, is an excellent one, and worthy of adoption.

This last public act of Charles Connell's is only a further proof of the correctness of the course of him that the Journal has ever consistently maintained; and it shows that experience, however much it may have added to his cunning, has done nothing to widen or elevate his mind. We can never hope to see this Ethiopian washed clean. Time and public position only serves to bring out into bolder relief the narrowness of his mind and the poverty of his soul.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The volunteer movement in Nova Scotia is carried on with a spirit and good sense worthy of much praise. On the 16th of last month a public meeting was held in Halifax, over which the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, presided; and which was attended by the Lord Bishop, several of the Judges of the Supreme Court, leading members of both branches of the Assembly, the Mayor of the City, and other influential and prominent persons, and by a considerable number of ladies as lookers on.

His Excellency opened the meeting with a speech which is described as clear and practical, and which was well received. Other distinguished persons addressed the meeting. From His Excellency's address it appears that the volunteers in our Sister Province now number 2341 men, in 32 companies, 11 companies an 868 men being in Halifax and its immediate neighborhood.

The following resolutions were carried by acclamation.

Moved by Hon. Wm. Young, and seconded by Hon. John W. Johnstone: RESOLVED, That having watched with deep interest the progress of the Volunteer movement in the mother country, and the loyal feeling by which it has been sustained, we consider that the permanence of the institution of Rifle Corps amongst the British people will be the most certain guarantee for a lasting peace, and the surest safeguard against the possibility of invasion.

Moved by Hon. Joseph Howe, and seconded by P. C. Hill, Esq.

RESOLVED, That as the burthen of protecting the vast Colonial Empire of England, which is daily increasing in population and wealth, has hitherto devolved in a great measure upon the mother country, it is the duty as well as the interest of the Colonies to follow her patriotic example, by adopting as a permanent institution the Volunteer system, which will be the surest means of protecting them from foreign aggression, and of securing to them the liberty and happiness which they now enjoy under the British Constitution.

This last resolution contains the very principles for which we have been contending for the past two or three years, amidst the sneers of some who imagine that all the wisdom in the world is concentrated in their persons; and our readers will understand the gratification with which we see such a recognition of the soundness of our once unpopular views.

We trust that the recent calamity will not for any length of time interfere with the progress of the movement in Woodstock. Our Rifle and Artillery Companies have begun well; there is not the slightest reason why the first should be allowed to interfere more than a few weeks with their operations.

THE RIVER AND THE BOATS.—On Friday the first steambot of the season made its appearance at our wharf, in the shape of the Bonnie Doon. On Saturday the Tobique, the new Boat built at Bangor, and owned by the Messrs. Smith of Bangor and Oldtown and Mr. Beveridge, of Tobique, arrived. On Sunday afternoon the Reindeer, which started on Saturday, but was detained by the way, made her appearance, and on Monday the Richmond arrived. Thus we have four steamers on the route.

THE RELIEF FUND.—Since our last there have been received from St. John, as an additional contribution to the Relief Fund, fourteen barrels of flour, twelve barrels of corn meal, a half chest of tea, and a tierce of molasses.

Five pounds, received by the conductor of the Journal from a gentleman who requested that his name might not be mentioned in connection with the donation, has been handed to the Mayor for the Fund.

The Mayor, we are requested to state, has handed over all the money and provisions received by him to the Relief Committee, to whom applications for assistance may be made.

We understand that the Committee are looking carefully after the wants of the necessitous, and of those whose losses have been so great that they require temporary aid. So far as we can judge the conduct of the committee is judicious and satisfactory.

TOWN TALK AND COUNTRY TOPICS.

The work of building goes on bravely. There are twenty eight buildings up and under way; and preparations are making for the erection of others. The new town presents a very lively appearance; hammers and saws keep up a continual clatter; planes and trowels are going in every direction; both sides of the street are littered with lumber; and the streets themselves are covered with passers to and fro. We are glad to observe that the buildings are generally being made and fitted up substantially; the prospect is that at least one winter will have to be spent in them.

That Woodstock is in no danger of being removed to Richmond Corner, is proved by the sale by auction of the corner lot formerly owned by Martin Lyons. Although but 65 feet by thirty, it brought at auction on Tuesday four hundred and ninety pounds.

Finer weather than we have enjoyed for the last fortnight it would be impossible to conceive. The days have been almost cloudless, and warm for the season. But this weather though propitious for those engaged in building in the Town, has continued too long for the interests of the agriculturists. There has not been a drop of rain to start vegetation, and consequently vegetation there is none. The fields are suffering for lack of moisture.

Since the remarks in another column on the volunteer companies were written we have been gratified to observe that Captain Baird's Rifle company has recommenced drill. This is spirited and proper; the people of Woodstock have lost much, but every day furnishes additional proof that they have lost none of their spirit, enterprise, and perseverance. We believe that steps were taken some time since by the Company to procure a uniform. It should be the earnest wish of every good citizen that the Company may succeed, and become one of the institutions of the Town.

It will take the people of this place some time to get accustomed to the new arrangements which the Fire has rendered necessary. Mr. Grover has found place for the Post office and Commercial Bank Agency in the office of Mr. Wetmore, in the Brick building, and is having the room fitted up with all the conveniences which the former important office requires; but it seems very much out of the way to go up the street, instead of down, for one's letters and papers. Mr. Winslow has taken the Central Bank Agency as well as his Law office into his own residence. The Telegraph Office is across the Bridge in the shop of Mr. E. J. Smith. The Deputy Treasurer has found a temporary location in the Registrar's office. (The above advertisement is to be inserted for one week only, to save persons in the streets from continual questioning about the locality of the respective offices named; and is not paid for.)

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Vanderbilt arrived at New York with dates to the 18th instant. Heenan and Sayers fought on the morning of the 19th near Aldershot. The fight lasted two hours and six minutes—Thirty seven rounds were fought when the people rushed in and crowded Sayers' refuge out, and breaking up the ring.

The fight was decided to be a drawn one. Sayers several times was knocked completely off his legs. Sayers drew the first blood, and Heenan first knocked down. Both are badly punished. Heenan was completely blinded. It is uncertain if they fight again.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

WARLIKE!—The London United Service Gazette has the following:—

We have received information from a usually well informed quarter—but we give it with all reserve—that it has been determined not only to stop the disembodiment of those Militia Regiments now under orders for disembodiment, but also to call out the whole Militia force of the empire.

The same journal says:—

We are glad to learn from late and sure authority that her Majesty's Government are not unmindful, nor forgetful, of the words of the Duke of Wellington, "Once get a good naval station at the Channel Islands, and you will be as free from French invasion as if you were in my own room." It is now fifteen years since the Government of the day appointed a secret commission, composed of military and naval officers, to survey the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, and to report upon the best means of fortifying them, and of establishing at each a naval station, or harbour of refuge, as it was called for obvious reasons. The commission suggested the construction of such harbours at the three islands, but at two only were their suggestions carried out.—The harbour of Saint Katherine's, Jersey, which is immediately opposite Saint Melo, has one break water complete, and could afford accommodation to a considerable squadron; but the principal works are being carried on at Alderney, whose small ordinary population of 12,000 inhabitants is now increased by a settlement of 900 artificers and 60 horses, working under the direction of Messrs. Jackson and Byng, the contractors. An immense break water had been constructed at Hrape Bay, which was capable of affording shelter and anchorage to fifteen sail of the line, at a distance of about eight miles from Cape La Hague and Cherbourg on one side, and not more than forty from Portland on the other, where there is accommodation for a powerful fleet. The new harbour situated with recently erected forts, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and the whole of the works are being carried out with the greatest activity. It is the confident opinion of competent judges that when these fortifications of the Channel Islands have been completed, all chance of annoyance from Cherbourg will be out of the question. The whole of the works have been planned by, and under the direction of Messrs. Walker, Burgess and Cooper, the Trinity House engineers.

Well informed English journals state that the Port Admiral of Devonport received orders to have portions of the Channel Squadron, now at Plymouth, prepared for sea immediately. Sealed orders subsequently came by post. Their destination is unknown; but Gibraltar and Malabar are spoken of.

The eclipse of the sun which will take place in July next will be total in the Northern part of this continent. Arrangements have been made in England and in some other countries for taking careful observations of this interesting event, and scientific men have been sent to various points for the purpose. The United States government have directed Lieut. Gillies, U. S. N., to take observations in Lombardy. Simultaneous observations will also be taken on the Pacific coast.—The Boston Courier says:—

The War Department has been desirous to take advantage of the probable presence of the expedition for the exploration of the Yellow Stone river, commanded by Capt. W. F. Reynolds of the Topographical Engineers, near the belt of total obscuration at the time of the eclipse, to have observations made in the interior of the continent; and as that belt is north of our territory, and in the British possessions, application has been made to Lord Lyons for permission for a government party to enter the British territory for the above purpose. Lord Lyons has replied, signifying in courteous terms the assent of government to the proposition. If the observations can be made, the results will be exceedingly interesting, and will afford excellent determinations for longitudes at present but imperfectly known.

John Campbell, Esq., has resigned the office of School Inspector, and will leave here for San Francisco next week.—Herald.

New Brunswick.—The Rev. Mr. Glass, from the province of New Brunswick, lectured at Tain on Tuesday evening. He has a fine voice, and the north, going as far as Banff and Aberdeen. His brilliant description of the climate of New Brunswick cannot fail to induce many to emigrate. The salubrious climate is such that it seems to be the general run of diseases, fresh is heir to; for when the plague, &c., have been raging in the United States and in epidemics broke out there, the salubrious climate of New Brunswick, with its did navigable rivers and lakes (with fish), it was known to be rich in coal, ironstone quarries, marble, limestone, &c. no distant date, when its rich soil and the Canadian Grand Trunk when that great line will be completed, a great part of the trade of the old country will doubtless flow to the Bay of Fundy and through New Brunswick during the winter season, and many other inducements are to be expected from the States, with their horrid slavery, and other laws that would be a disgrace to our British ideas. The Rev. Mr. Glass is connected, we are glad to hear, with a good land to dispose of in lots of 200, for each family at 20s. for a minimum of 600 acres for a minimum for a schoolmaster. The land is already appointed, and the prospect that the list of emigrants will be completed.

WRECK ON THE BRITISH COAST.—By the annual report just published by the Admiralty on Great Britain in 1859, it is stated that the number of vessels and crews lost in excess of that of the year. As compared with 1858 the following result is shown: number of casualties was 1 of lives lost 340; whilst in 1859 the number of casualties was 1416, 160 of lives was no less than 2450. The report, however, states that the increase of the number of vessels and crews lost in 1859 was due to the fact that the number of vessels and crews lost in 1858 was 424 were lost in the British Channel, and 56 were lost in the Bay of Biscay. The loss of life in those two years brought up the number of lives lost to 1416.

EMIGRANTS COMING.—The number of emigrants from Ireland, is daily expected to be large. She has on board upwards of 1000 emigrants, chiefly young men, for every one of whom a grant Agency (Mr. Shives) is to be provided as soon as they are ready to depart.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made in the County of St. John: William Bayard, Esq., a Coroner in the same Circuit for the current year. Secretary's Office, 20th July.

Henry Peters, Junior, Esq., Wm. M. Wright, Esq., Sheridan, Horatio Smith, Charles Gosselin, Luke J. Kingston, Esq., August Bourgeois, Esq., James Lucas, Esq., Williams, and Stephen B. to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent.

The friends of Mr. R. Glass, who is now in Edinburgh, are desirous to see the minister appointed student's mission to West Port, Edinburgh. It is likely to prove quite a success. Rev. Dr. M. Leod of Cairn Robin, Scotland.—Caledonian Press.